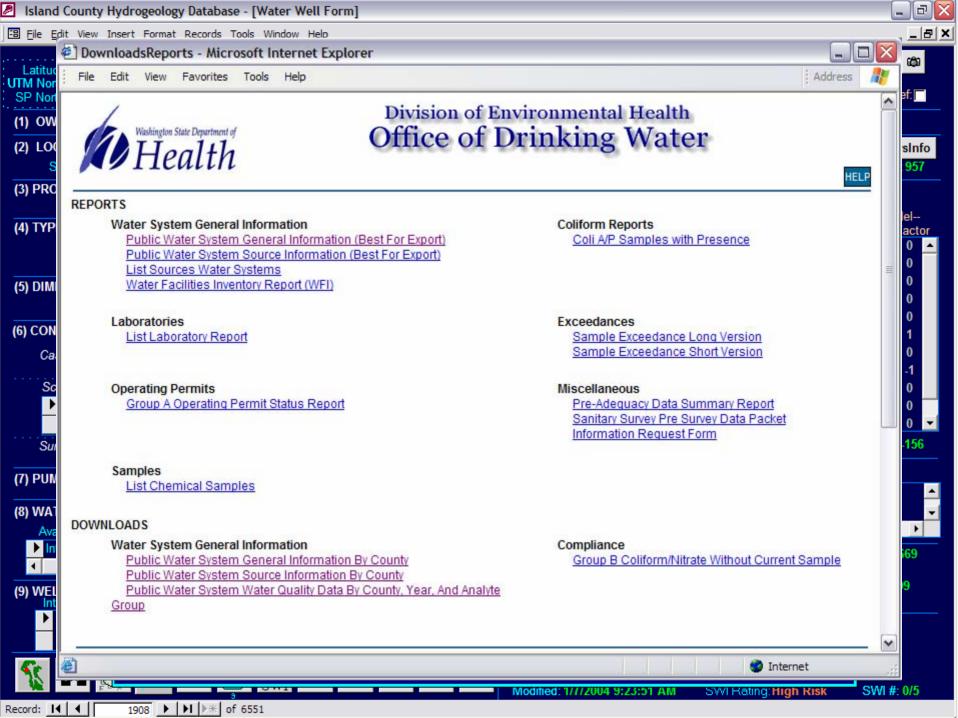
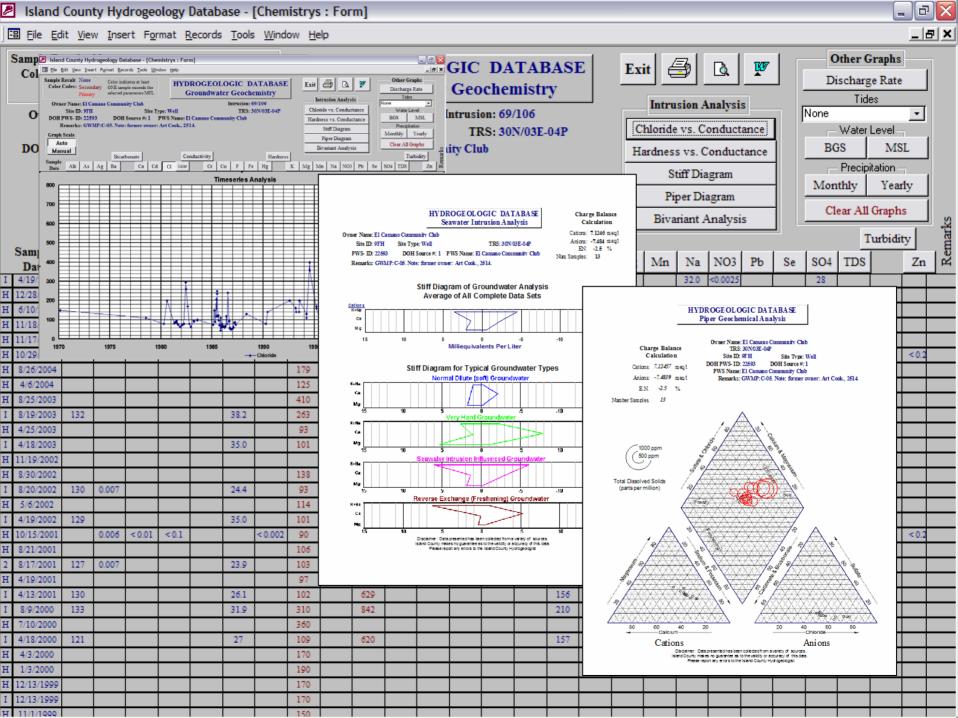
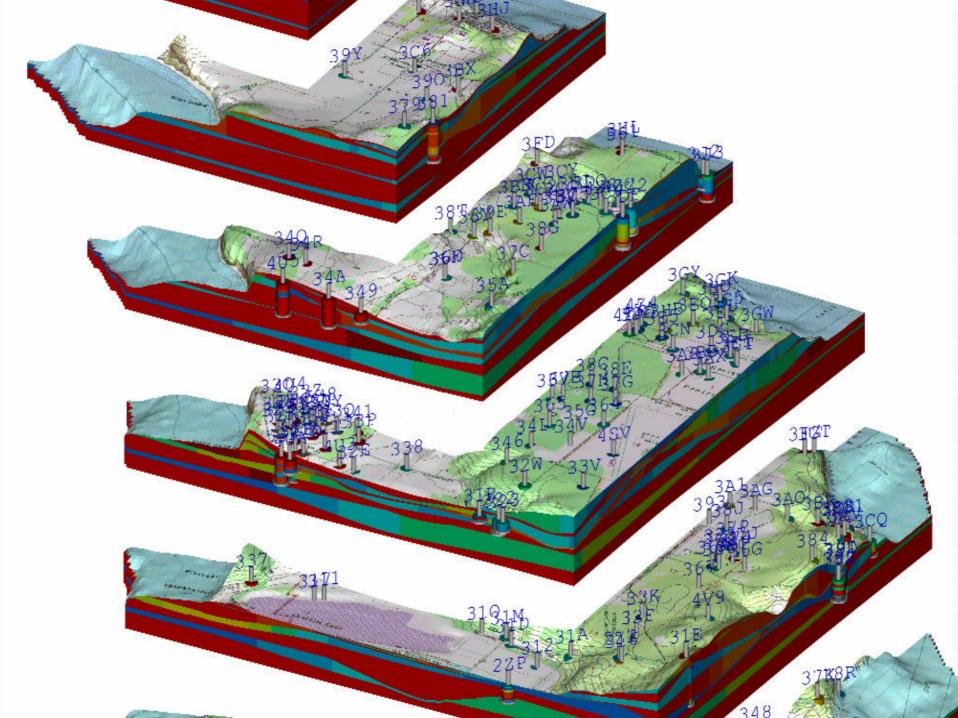
### Island County Public Health Hydrogeology Program

#### 1996

- Completed groundwater management planning
- Hired a hydrogeologist
- Beginnings of a groundwater database
- Beginnings of a groundwater monitoring network
- Many concerns over groundwater availability
- Questions regarding seawater intrusion
- Chloride based seawater intrusion policy
- Entire county mapped as a "CARA"







Address Addres















#### Water Resource Advisory Committee (WRAC)

WRAC meetings are held 1st Thursday of every month. UPDATED 2006 WRAC Meeting Locations

Final Draft of the "Island County Water Resource Management Plan" - Plan APPROVED June 20, 2005 by the Board of Island County Commissioners



Please contact Jill Wood for more information.

WRIA 6 Salmon Recovery Plan - Adopted by the WRAC on May 6, 2005 and by the Board of Island County Commissioners on May 9, 2005. This document serves two purposes. It serves as an update to the local technical guidance for project sponsors proposing projects on Whidbey and Camano Islands for funding by the Salmon Recovery Funding Board and other grant opportunities for habitat conservation and restoration. It also serves as the local chapter to the regional Salmon Recovery Planning effort for Puget Sound that is being led by Shared Strategy for Puget Sound.

Salmon Recovery Plan Figures 2-5 Figures 6-9 Appendices A-E Appendices F-J

Executive Summary

Island County Resolution Adopting Plan

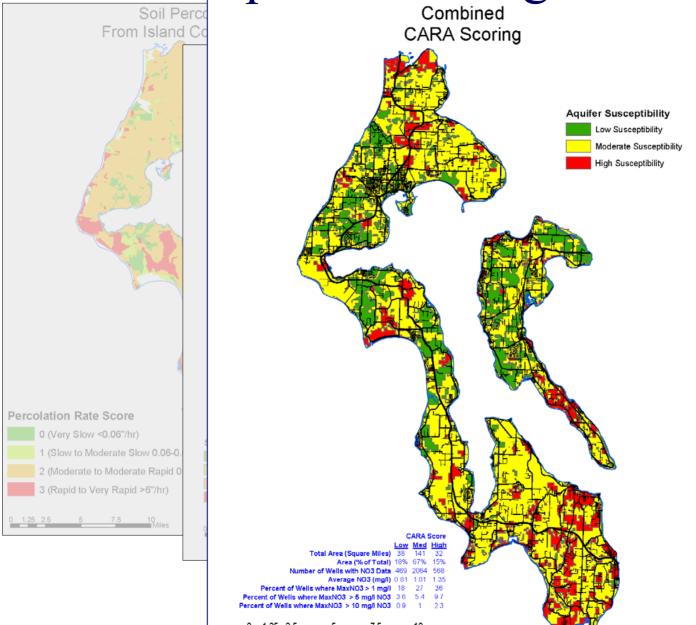
WRAC Mission & Background

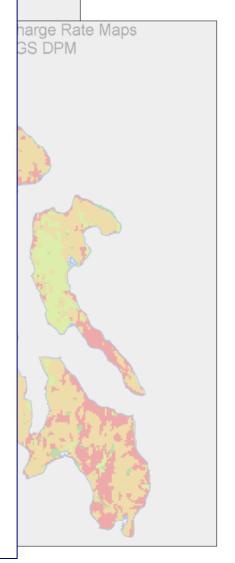
The mission of the WRAC is to ensure that the water resources of Island County are





Critical Aquifer Recharge Areas (CARA)





# Island County Salt Water Intrusion Policy (Adopted 1989)

- Based on Chloride Concentration in Wells
- Created "Risk Zones"

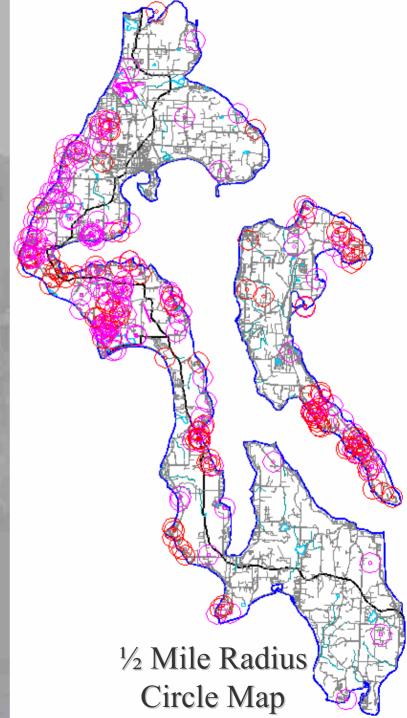
Risk Category Chloride (mg/L)

Low < 100

Medium 100-200

High > 200

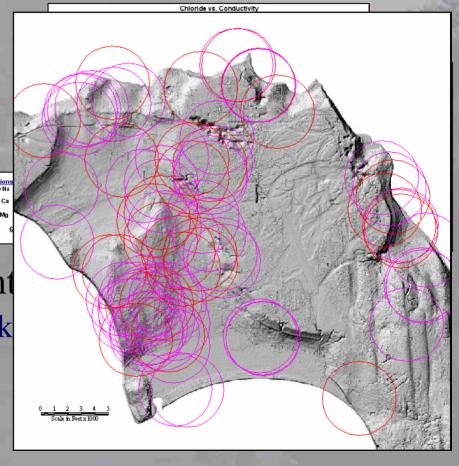
 Utilized a 1/2 Mile Radius Around "Impacted" Wells



#### Limitations of the Saltwater Intrusion Policy

Other Sources of Chloride (False Positives)

- Very Hard Groundwater
- Septic Systems
- Connate (Old) Waters
- Windblown Sea Spray
- Irrigation Recharge
- Well Disinfection
- Transient Response of Int
  - Lateral Intrusion May Tak Equilibrium Position
- Lack of Prediction
- Lack of Confidence

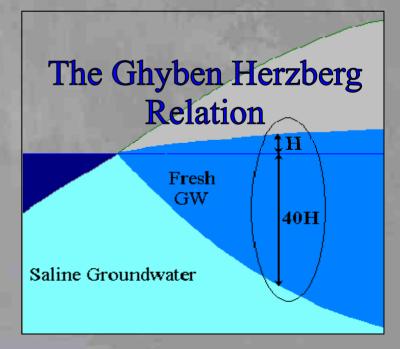


## Water Level Elevation and Seawater Intrusion

• Adequate aquifer pressure (above sea level) can prevent seawater intrusion

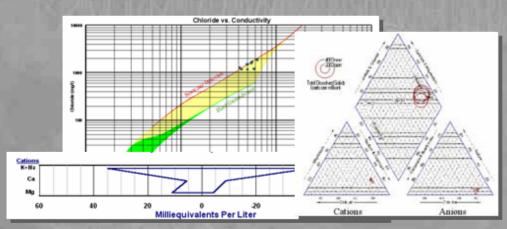
• Water level elevation can be used to assess risk

for intrusion

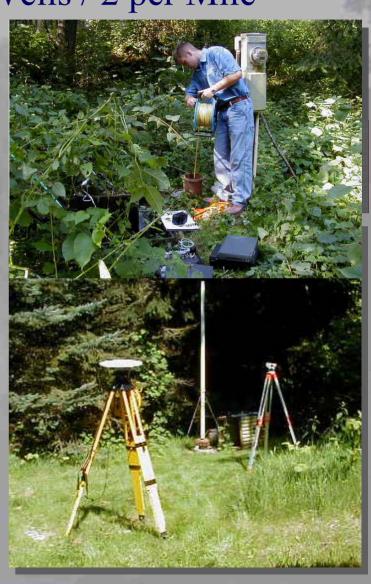


## ESSB 2514e IWatershedePlanning

- Data Collected from Nearly 400 Wells / 2 per Mile<sup>2</sup>
- Depth to Water Measurements
- Computerized Data Loggers
- Water Sample → Laboratory
   Major Ion Analysis



 Survey Grade GPS to Determine Measuring Point Elevations

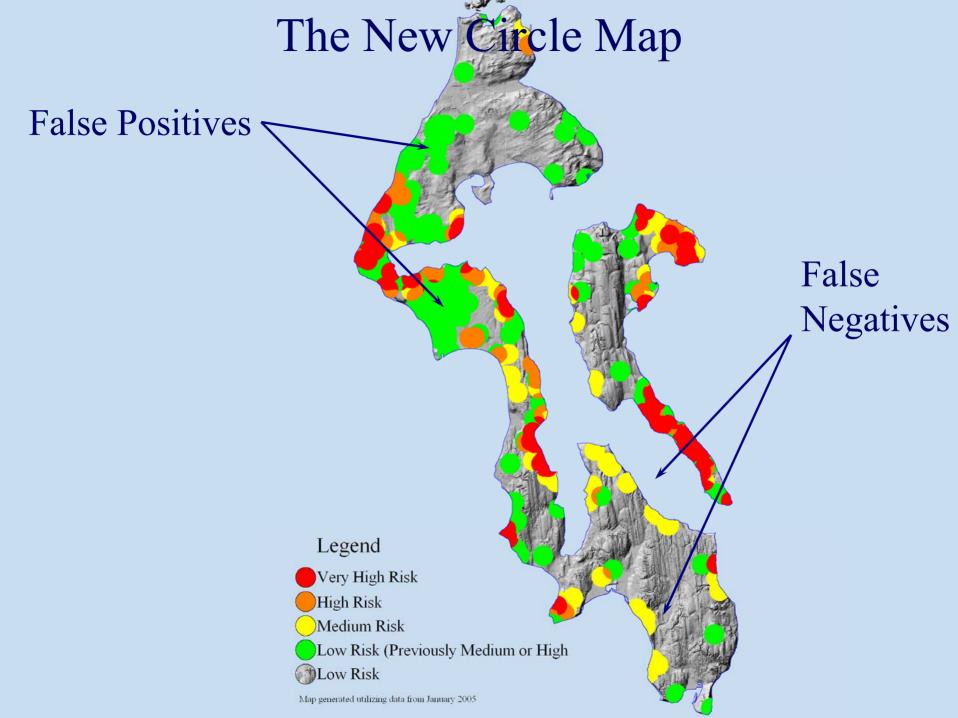


# New Island County Revised Seawater Intrusion Risk Rating

Risk Category	Water Level Elevation <sup>1</sup>	<b>Chloride Concentration 2</b>
Low	Greater than 8.4	(Any)
Medium	Less than or Equal to 8.4	Less than 100
High	Less than or Equal to 8.4	Between 100 and 250
Very High	Less than or Equal to 8.4	Greater than 250

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Water Level Elevation in feet above Mean Sea Level (MSL) NAVD 88.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Chloride Concentration in Milligrams per Liter



#### Monitoring Network Expansion

- Current groundwater monitoring network comprised to tapproximately 8459 in gle family and small proup domestic systems ourses.
- \$150K DOE GRAFIER THAT HAR HER MONITORING WELLS WHICK WATER LEVEL OF CONTROL OF THE WATER LEVEL OF THE WATER LEVE
- Augment (not replace) current network. Effective June 21, 2005
- Electronic Data Collection Systems (PPC)